Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-21

Spirodiclofen

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for spirodiclofen on avocado, black sapote, canistel, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, sapodilla and star apple to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Spirodiclofen is a miticide currently registered in Canada for use on pome fruits, stone fruits, tree nuts, grapes and bushberries.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when spirodiclofen is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for spirodiclofen is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

Details regarding the proposed import MRLs can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for spirodiclofen, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Spirodiclofen

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Spirodiclofen	3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-oxaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl 2,2-dimethylbutanoate	1.0	Avocado, black sapote, canistel, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, sapodilla, star apple

[1] ppm = parts per million

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/New/Historical tab and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2011-5457.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for spirodiclofen in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRL.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Avocado, black sapote, canistel, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, sapodilla, star apple	1.0	1.0	0.03 (papaya)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for spirodiclofen up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.